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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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WON BY STRATEGY.

BY MADELYN ELLMS RAWLINGS.

The Craiglin Mining Company owns mines throughout the northwest, with headquarters at Butte, Montana. It is a prodigious concern, with millions of incorporated wealth. I represented one of the running gear in this gigantic mechanism; entering service as a messenger and working up to assistant bookkeeper.

A band of organized bandits had been terrorizing the northwest for years. They made their headquarters in a mountain retreat called Hole-in-the-Wall in the Big Horn mountains in Wyoming. It is a fertile valley or basin, formed by the main range of the Big Horn and huge cliffs. The *valley is inaccessible* except by a small pass made by the Powder river. A small company could hold the pass against an army, as it is so narrow in places one can reach the sides with outstretched arms. In the mountains are deep caves and canyons, making the place an ideal rendezvous for those under the ban of the law.

One of the band which infested this natural fortress was the "Curry Gang," as they were called. They defied all law and authority, and committed crimes almost weekly in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

All efforts at capture were futile. To enter the dread Hole-in-the-Wall meant never to return, and the only hope of the officers lay in capturing their prizes before they could reach their stronghold or confederates.

The Craiglin Mining Company had felt the ruthless plundering of the outlaws, losing considerable in several holdups and post-office robberies. Their greatest loss had been incurred through the waylaying of one of the paymasters of the company. They first beat him into insensibility, then robbed him of all treasure, including his own belongings.

The company's mining interests were so divergent that it had been their habit to express large sums of money to distant points, where it was received and taken to the mines. But the outlawry had been so excessive during this year that it had become a perplexing question how best to transmit money.

When the officers were in session debating the question, the news of the Wilcox, Wyoming, holdup, in which $30,000 was secured, was passed in to them. The work of paying off at the mines was suspended until a safe plan of delivery could be decided on. The miners became fractious, and demanded immediate payment. The policy of the company was most just and liberal, and considering that the men were demanding only their dues, they set forth formulating a plan proof against highwaymen.

By what process of reasoning they hit upon a plan involving me, is known to themselves alone. Howbeit, I was informed that the company, deeming me to be unknown to the bandits, desired that I should conceal the sum of the rebellious miners' pay roll about me and proceed to the scene of contention. Word had been sent in to the office that suspicious characters were in the vicinity. Owing to the intense excitement prevailing in all localities, the officers apprehended danger to their paymaster. No plan of procedure was marked out for me. I was simply asked if I would undertake the hazardous trip and urged to take every precaution for my personal safety.

Realizing the exceeding danger of the undertaking, sufficient allurement was held out to make me very desirous of its accomplishment. I saw before me gain, advancement, glory. The position of secretary to the president was vacant. This, together with a substantial renumeration, was to be mine if I proved myself diplomatic enough to circumvent the robbers. A good price was set upon each desperado, the Union Pacific offering $1000 each, dead or alive. The express company offered a like reward, and the municipal authorities had posted rewards sufficient to send an army of men scouting in every direction. Aside from monetary considerations, one cannot attain greater glory in the West than by outwitting the lawless.

I asked for the night to consider the proposition, and fully realized the folly of it when the blood once more coursed through my veins at its normal temperature. Two to one—no show for me. One bandit would have it all his own way, for my only knowledge of firearms consisted in the experience gained in target practice and trap shooting. I was always too chicken-hearted to kill things, and never enjoyed tramping through the wilds of nature in pursuit of harmless life.

I told my home folk, consisting of mother and sister, of my offer and my intention to accept it. They spent the evening trying to dissuade me, dwelling at length upon the dangers to be encountered. I could withstand them upon these points, but when they struck the emotional and begged me to consider them, I was somewhat staggered. Sentiment will win a man over quicker than any amount of hard facts.

But to fail to accept the commission would mark me for ridicule in this land where the blood is ever fiery and caution appeals to none. Surely my ever-ready brain would serve me now! Yes, I would go, must go. Failure meant loss, humiliation, success meant everything.

My mind made up, I retired to formulate my campaign against the possible foes.

I spent the night in wakeful contemplation of highway tactics, and conceiving schemes which at first appeared extremely strategic, only to be cast away on second sober thought. Toward dawn I began to despair of hitting upon any means of baffling the band should I chance to meet them.

Suddenly I jumped from my bed electrified. Good! A brilliant thought! I would go and win out in the face of all odds! Ah, how thankful I was now for the school instruction I had poohpoohed at and shirked! The despised chemistry had proven a friend, and with faith in the idea it had revealed to me I withstood all imploring and prepared for the journey—confident, jubilant.

I got out of town as soon as possible, for fear the company might change their mind. I rigged up as near like a miner as I could and took passage out of Butte on a local freight.

I soon saw that I could not play the part of a miner; everybody spotted me at once; so I abandoned the detective role, and upon arrival at the town, where a branch extends to the mines, procured a rig and boldly drove over. I was in hopes that if any attempt had been planned for the capture of the money the schemers would look to the usual route of the paymaster, the branch line. These hopes, however, did not sustain my courage, which began to ooze from me with every revolution of the wheels. Talk about a coward dying many deaths—the immortal poet speaks the truth. I saw more bandits in that ride than Hole-in-the-Wall produced. Every indistinct object represented a desperado; every crackling twig a pistol shot.

I scourged myself for my terrors, but to no avail. With knees shaking, teeth chattering, I proceeded on my way, devoutly hopeful that my Heaven-sent inspiration wouldn't fail me. I laid my terror to reaction from a state of intense mental excitement to inactive solitude. However that is, no man is a hero until proven one, nor a coward, either, and with this comforting thought I turned my attention to making speed.

When within a few miles of the mine, I crossed over a hill, and saw before me a long decline with a narrow valley. The road curved around a few foot hills and then stretched boldly to the mine. Just as I turned the first hill and curved to the second I was completely hidden from the road in both directions. I heard a sharp voice cry "Halt!" and drew rein as if by magic in the face of three shinning revolvers. No need for a second cry. The horse as well as myself was rigid as the everlasting hills that environed us. There stood three of the toughest, ugliest looking ruffians of their caste.

For a second my heart beat a tune in churn dasher time. The next, the the blood trickled back in its natural channels and rushed madly on its course. To be waylaid like this! Trapped like a rat, at the mercy of these devils! Never had life seemed more precious. I'd sell it dearly, and clutching the revolver I carried in one hand, I made a move to aim it. Suddenly bethinking myself of the foolhardiness of this play, I said in as calm a voice as I could command,—

"Well, what do you fellows want?"

"Want?" said the one with crooked eyes and a vicious leer, "we want the mine swag. Oh, you're up against the real thing, young tenderfoot! We know you've got it, so cough up and be in a hurry about it."

My plans were instantly formed.

"I have got the money," I said. "No use to deny it. You have me foul. If you fellows will come on one side of the rig and let me out the other, I'll hand over my arms and the money and go to yonder boulder. You can drive on and be well out of the way by the time I get to the mine. I warn you to hurry, for I'll give the alarm as soon as I can."

They were completely deceived.

"Wants to save his hide," they said, and moved with alacrity to one side.

A knowing wink passed the knowledge to each that they would humor me until they had their booty, and then—well, thank Heaven, I never knew what was to follow that "then."

I gave one my hand revolver, the next, that from my boot, and to further infuse confidence gave the third one from my hip pocket. They laughed at each delivery, considering this holdup the greatest picnic of their lives.

"Now for the spondulicks," said he of the evil eye. "Trot out the coin—quick! We ain't got time to visit with you."

I leaned over at this command as though reaching for the packet. Each of the desperadoes was placing the contraband revolver in his hip pocket as he grasped his own in a defensive manner.

I slipped my hand into my breast, and grasping a small bulb, poured a fiery stream from an attached siphon across the face of each leering devil. It struck them square in the eyes, and with screams of agony each bandit dropped his weapon, covered his face with his hands, and with curses and imprecations staggered blindly in their misery.

Quick as a flash I cleared the rig and seized some irons I had concealed. Hastily clasping them upon each wretched sufferer I twined around them a rope I snatched from my pocket. Their pain was gradually subsiding, and while in no fear of bodily harm, I thought they might escape by running, or might hem me in and attack even though manacled, so I tied the rope to a tree and gave another gentle squeeze to the bulb. A tiny spray—just a mere mist—sent the bandits into renewed contortions and freshened their powers of vituperation. I had carefully planned this hour. I now drew forth some stout straps with halter fixtures, and clamping one end to a ring I attached to the rig, I made their capture complete by fastening the other end to the irons. When each robber was assigned to his alloted place I had quite a body guard, and as I now carried the whip end of the expedition, I sprang to my seat and drove to the village.

"Poor devils," I thought, as we trudged up the hill, "a man's a sorry looking animal when cowed and driven."

But I soon suppressed my sympathy when I thought of the fate of their many hapless victims. Men stricken down with the flush of ambition on their faces and the hope of success still in their eyes—children rendered homeless or forlornly desolate—women—ah, when I thought of the women I could lay the whip to their backs and scourge them with each onward step.

When we were near the mines, the men catching sight of us, streamed down the hillside, chattering like magpies. When the situation was explained they went mad.

"A rope! A rope! Lynch them! We'll string them to a tree!"

In vain I shrieked commands. The crowd swelled and the mob excitement increased. Finally, during a skirmish over the delegate to be sent for ropes, I gained attention.

"Men," I shouted, rising on the seat and drawing my revolver, "I'll fire on the first one that takes a step! Listen to what I have to say. These men are my prisoners. I alone captured them. I am going to take them to justice and secure the rewards. Don't hinder me, boys—I will not be fooled with. Help me," I continued, "and I'll do right by you. What say you—will you do it?" With the mention of the reward the situation was changed. I knew it would. The miners had a rugged sense of justice and honor on money lines, and would be the last to cheat me out of my deserts.

"Indeed we will! Three cheers for the lad! All together! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" Thus we swept on, the miners growing more calm as we neared the village.

I picked out a few of the most trustworthy men, and we debated the best way of landing the bandits at Butte, for I was determined to have all the glory due, and carry my prizes home. We feared that the rest of the gang might be lurking among the hills, and would succor their comrades in spite of our numbers. It was finally decided that we should take them to the nearest station on the main line, so after rest and refreshment we detailed a large guard and set out.

We boarded the train safely and secretly, every precaution being taken to avoid publicity. The officials were communicated with, and gave orders that no stops should be made until Butte was reached.

Arriving at Butte, where the news had preceded us, the town turned out en masse in my honor. No dignitary of state was ever tendered so much homage. Had I not conferred a lasting benefit upon the West? Such an example as these wretches would make a salutary warning to all of their ilk!

There was no stopping that crowd. The mob spirit was at fever heat when we arrived, and no appeal to reason, or show of force, could mitigate the sentence the self-appointed justices had meted out for the fiends. The cries grew hoarser, the clamoring louder.

"Up with them! String them up!"

Amid the maddening cries, the groans, I forced my way through the crowd and made off for home and happiness.—Waverly Magazine.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

There is a breed of dog in China which is virtually unknown in all occidental lands. The sleeve puppy, as the tiny creature is styled, is so diminutive that it can with ease be carried in the baggy sleeve of the Chinese over-garment.

A Vermont farmer told an Iowa farmer that he had a row of corn one and one-half miles long on his Vermont farm. The Hawkeye man disputed the truth of this statement and a bet was made. The Vermont man won the money for on a little mount on his farm he had planted a row of corn spirally from the bottom to the top.

The unique experiment was recently made in Wellsville, Ohio, of moving a house by trolley cars. The house in question was to be moved along the street on which the street car line ran. Accordingly, after the house was properly blocked up and placed on rollers, several cars were coupled together and hitched to it, when it was steadily and quickly pulled to its destination.

Of the many shields suggested for protecting our soldiers from shell and bullet fire, says the London Express, probably the most curious is one made of pack sheets of wool. The idea is that of Mr. Robert Milligan, a Harwick engineer, who submitted it to the secretary for war. He has now been informed that the military authorities do not think his invention would fulfil all the requirements Mr. Milligan, however, still contends that a shell will not penetrate a sheet of wool.

Washington is a state of unusual things. Among them is the old church tower at "Old Town," in the city of Tacoma, which was the happy thought of some of the old settlers, who built an Episcopal church beside a large fir tree and used the trunk of the tree for a bell-tower. The rings show the tree to have been over 500 years old at the time when it was utilized in this unique manner, and that was over 30 years ago.

William Creiger of Northville, Mich., has on his right cheek a wart which acts as barometer for the entire neighborhood, and in the matter of accuracy is declared to be far ahead of the weather bureau. During dry weather it is small and rather dry. When a storm is coming 20 hours' notice is given Mr. Creiger by this wart swelling to two or three times its normal size. During the late drought Mr. Creiger was the object of much prominence, as everybody wanted to know when rain would come in order to save their corn and potatoes. The day before the rain did come the wart began growing larger, and Creiger was sure the drought would be broken, and it was.

Identifying the Idiots.

A gentleman was once being shown over an idiot asylum, says Sir Wilfred Lawson, in Answers. He asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged.

"Oh, said the attendant, "it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps and then give the idiots buckets to bale out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them go on baling away while the tap keeps running, but those that isn't idiots stops the tap.'

BRYAN IS NOT SINCERE.

AN ANALYSIS OF HIS CHARACTER BY AN EXPERT.

The People Have Never Elected to the the Presidency a Man Who Discredited His Own Country—Better Keep the "Boy Orator" in Retirement.

We have tried to believe what some have said, "Bryan at least is sincere," but we find it a difficult task, owing to the numerous silly utterances of the man.

We have criticised already several such. Here is another uttered at Auburn, Neb., to wit:

"We have no title to the Philippine Islands according to the Declaration of Independence. In the first place, Spain had no title, and in the second place we cannot buy people.

Does it seem probable that a man of Bryan's intelligence could sincerely put forth such stuff as that? No title according to the Declaration of Independence? Of course not. Who claims that we have? The title we hold is based, not on the Declaration of Independence, but upon a solemn treaty made with Spain. But we are told that "Spain had not title." Why, then, did Bryan urge his friends in the United States Senate to ratify the treaty?

Two weeks ago we quoted him as saying, "We were not innocent purchasers." We naturally supposed that he meant that we had somehow played a trick on Spain, because Spain and the United States were the only parties in the deal, and surely we would not cheat ourselves, would we? Therefore we concluded that the nominee at Kansas City meant that we had been guilty of some wrong toward Spain. But it seems that Bryan did not mean that, for at Auburn he asserts that "Spain had no title." That being the case we purchased from a nation that had no right to sell; that is to say, by the advice of Bryan, we paid twenty millions for a fraudulent title; that is, we defrauded ourselves. If that were so, then surely "we were not innocent purchasers." We cheated ourselves. Will any person say that sincerely?

"And in the second place, we cannot buy people." Buy people? Nobody maintains that we bought any people. We heard Bryan say right here on our public square that we had bought ten millions of Filipinos for twenty millions of dollars, two dollars per head—less than we pay for hogs in this country, but we had no idea that the speaker was serious. We supposed that he was trying to get off a sort of a joke. Here it is again. "We cannot buy people." What ails the man? It is well known that our purchase from Spain was not people, but sovereignty of a given territory.

Will Bryan affirm that we cannot buy such sovereignty? Then we reply that Jefferson, Polk, Monroe and Lincoln did that very thing, and that Pierce and Buchanan, two orthodox Democratic Presidents, wanted Congress to purchase Cuba for a large sum of money. And yet if Bryan is right all purchase of territories by our Government, if people dwell thereon, was wrong—it was buying people. Go to, William, you are too intelligent a man to believe that stuff!

No wonder the gallant Watterson, of Louisville, exclaimed, "He is a boy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir." That was said in 1896.

This man is before the people once more as a candidate for the Presidency. He believes all the wild notions of four years ago. He is the head of several political parties, to use his own picturesque language—"a political bigamist;" will the American people elect him? Well, stranger things have come to pass. A whole nation may become insane. Barnum said that people like to be humbugged. Well, here is the chance, people. Put Bryan in the White House and you have it.

Will it be done? We hope not, we think not, we believe not. And for this reason: No man was ever elected President of the United States who, in any given war of ours, seemed to side with the enemy of his country. Mark it well and look over our list of Presidents from Washington down to McKinley, and see if you can pick out one whose patriotism was tainted. Is not every one of them, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion?

What of Bryan's patriotism? Well, we would hesitate to pronounce him disloyal. It is certain, however, that he has actually sided with the enemy. His election is the hope of the insurgents to-day. Around "Dr. Bryan," as they fondly call him, cluster all their hope of independence. Why? Because his utterances have given them aid and comfort. Has he not said that our title to the Islands is no good, because Spain sold it us without right? Has he not asserted that we promised them independence and then kicked them off? This, in our judgment, is siding with the enemy, and that alone ought to defeat him. We firmly believe it will. No man of that stripe was ever elected to the Chief Magistracy. Here again the gallant Henry Watterson must have his say. Hear him: "He (Bryan) is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a President."

But, say his friends, "He is sincere." Well, what of that? Sincerity is good but something more is needed to qualify one for the Chief Magistracy. The witch drowner, the heretic burner, the fanatics generally may be sincere, and yet dangerous.

Indeed, the sincerity of Bryan, if he be sincere, will render him the more headstrong in pushing forward his wild notions. He has pledged himself to get rid of the gold standard as quick as possible after his term in office begins. Do you realize what that would mean to the business interests of the country? But Congress will hold him back. No Congress could hold him back. See how the Kansas City Convention failed to persuade him. He insisted on putting in 16 to 1, and they put it in. He would have his way in spite of Congress, for he is dreadfully in earnest about his notions. Better keep him in retirement a few years longer. LEO.

The Value of Live Stock.

The value of live stock in the United States is estimated at $2,676,730,000.

COTTON TO THE FORE.

Leads All Other Exports in Point of Value.

Cotton is again "king" in the export record of the United States. Dollar wheat in 1898 brought the exportation of breadstuffs far above that of cotton, but ten-cent cotton in 1900 brings that agricultural produce again into first place in the record of exports by single articles. The seven months ending with July, 1900, showed an exportation of cotton amounting to $142,576,097, while of breadstuffs the total exportation during the same period was $138,304,529; that of provisions, $106,808,856, and that of mineral oil, the next largest item, $39,498,151. The general group "manufactures" is larger than that of cotton alone, but no single item, or even the group "breadstuffs," which includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, etc., equals cotton during the seven months ending with July, 1900.

Cotton exportations and movements are measured usually by what is termed the "cotton year," which ends with the month of August. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just received the record of August exportations, and is thus able to make up the figures for the "cotton year" and compare them with those of the preceding year. These reports, which are of a preliminary nature, include about 98 per cent. of the total exports of cotton, and as the comparison of the present year is made with the similar reports of preceding years, the relative showing for the various years is a fair one. A study of the exportation of cotton supplied by these figures shows that the exports of raw cotton during the cotton year ending with August 1900, are greater in value than in any preceding cotton year since 1892, and the average price per pound greater than on any occasion since 1893, except in the year 1896.

Rubber in Our Islands.

In the four years ended June 30, 1900, we imported nearly $100,000,000 worth of raw India rubber. The Department of Agriculture has instituted experiments to determine whether this rubber cannot be produced by Americans in our own tropical islands.

More than a hundred million dollars' worth of India rubber has been imported into the United States during the past four years, and more than sixty million dollars' worth in the last two years. A decade ago the annual importations of India rubber amounted to about $15,000,000; now they exceed $30,000,000, and are steadily increasing. Practically all of the importations of rubber come in crude form for use of manufacturers, who are constantly extending its application to various new lines of industry. This, coupled with the well-known fact that our own Department of Agriculture has already begun experiments and inquiries in this line in the island territories of the United States, adds greatly to the interest in this question and to the possibility that the $30,000,000 a year which we are now sending out of the country for this product may be expended under the American flag and among American producers.

Badgering Porto Ricans.

Captain William H. Elliott, of the Department of the Interior, now in Porto Rico, writes relative to the island situation: "It is a burning shame and disgrace to American journalism that newspapers, even Democratic, should seek to breed discontent, strife and disloyalty among, and to belittle and bring into contempt, a people who so universally embraced the opportunity to cast their lot with the citizens of the Great Republic and are so earnestly striving to follow the light of knowledge to a correct understanding of the laws, methods, customs and habits of those by whom they would hope to merit welcome as comrades and brothers in fealty and devotion to the country of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley."

A Banner Cotton Year.

The average export price of cotton in the month of August was 9.7 cents, compared with 5.8 cents in August, 1895. Increased demand both at home and in Japan has brought about this raise in values. Increased demand was due to the prosperous times brought about by the McKinley administration.

The Menace of Altgeld.

If there is any doubt in the minds of the people as to how Mr. Bryan would fill the Supreme Court vacancies that doubt will be removed by referring to the public utterances of former Governor Altgeld.

Money in Round Cotton Bales.

Chairman James K. Jones, who is conducting Bryan's anti-trust-anti-everything campaign, is one of the twenty-six millionaires in Arkansas. Cotton bale trust stock must be a good thing for an "anti-trust" boomer.

Right to the Point.

President McKinley has made many good hits in his speeches, but he never made a happier one than when he said of 16 to 1 that "If another issue is paramount, this is immediate."

Boy's Spartan Courage.

Altoona (Pa.) correspondence Philadelphia Record: Fifteen-year-old William Van Allman, while picking berries west of the city, was nipped by a rattlesnake, which he failed to observe under a bush. The fangs of the reptile caught one of the boy's fingers near the end. First killing the snake, the lad drew his pocketknife, and, with Spartan courage, cut off the injured finger at the second joint. He bound the wound with his handkerchief and hastened to Altoona, where the injury was dressed. The physicians say he is in no danger.

Crusade Against English Sparrows.

Rufus Hendrick of Wakefield about a year ago began a crusade against the English sparrows of that town, and through the co-operation of boys with guns he has managed to destroy 6,000 birds and 6,500 eggs. He began with $30, raised by subscription, and offered the boys 3 cents for each bird killed and $1 per hundred for eggs taken from the nests. His fund was soon exhausted, but he succeeded in raising more money.—Boston Transcript.

ARMY TO LEAVE CHINA.

The War Department Sends Orders to General Chaffee.

ONLY LEGATION GUARD TO STAY.

The Instructions Cabled to General Chaffee Include the Withdrawal of All the Marines Also—About 1500 American Troops Will Be Retained in the Chinese Capital as a Legation Guard

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin on Tuesday signed the order to General Chaffe directing the immediate withdrawal from China of all the American forces with the exception of a legation guard, to consist of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery. The order was immediately sent to the telegraph room for transmission to General Chaffee. General Corbin gave out the following statement in regard to the instructions to General Chaffee.

"Instructions of the Secretary of War were cabled to General Chaffee that, pending negotiations for the settlement, a legation guard of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery, under the command of General Chaffee, will remain in Pekin for the protection of our Minister and American interests, and that the remainder of General Chaffee's force, along with staff officers not required, stores and material, will be sent to General MacArthur at Manila."

The order of withdrawal includes all the marines in Pekin and elsewhere in China. Instructions to send them to the Cavite Naval Station were telegraphed by Secretary Long to Rear-Admiral Remey.

Directions were also cabled to General Chaffee to confer by telegraph with General MacArthur in regard to the transportation of the troops from Taku to Manila.

General Corbin said that he had no idea how long it would take to get the American forces out of China. That would be arranged by General MacArthur and General Chaffee. General Corbin said that the legation guard retained in Pekin would not exceed 1500 men, as the various commands had suffered severely in the campaign against Pekin. To General Chaffee is left the selection of the regiment of infantry, the squadron of cavalry and the light battery to be retained.

England's Reply to Germany.

London (by Cable).—Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States' reply.

GENERAL PALMER DEAD.

Nominee of Gold Democrats in 1896 Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Springfield, Ill. (Special).—General J. M. Palmer, former United States Senator, died at his residence of heart failure.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.

John M. Palmer was born in Kentucky September 13, 1817. He entered the Civil War as Colonel of Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers and led the Fourteenth Army Corps through the Atlanta campaign. From 1869 to 1873 he served as Republican Governor of Illinois. Later he became a Democrat and in 1891 was elected to the United States Senate.

In 1896 he was Presidential candidate of the National (Gold Standard) Democrats.

TORNADO KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Cyclone Raises Barn in the Air, Causing Disaster at Morristown, Minn.

Fairbault, Minn. (Special).—Word was received here that a tornado struck Morristown at eight o'clock. Eight men were killed.

A barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on the top of Paul Gatzke's saloon, where sixteen people had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed and all the occupants were buried in the debris. Eight dead bodies and three injured persons were taken from the ruins.

The killed are Jake Miller, Jake Weaver, Jr., Frank Pitman, of Waterville; Otto Gatzske, John Rohrer, John Brooks, Frank Walt and Frank Wilder.

Baroness Robbed of Jewelry.

Baroness von Schutzbar, at New York City, was mysteriously robbed of jewelry valued at $2000.

San Juan Mob Sacks Office.

The plant of the Diario, organ of the Federal party at San Juan, Porto Rico, was destroyed by a mob. The type and presses were smashed. The disturbance is supposed to have been caused by attacks upon Mayor Egozcue, who is a Republican. No arrests were made.

Cities Send Relief to Texas.

Principal cities of the United States have given to Texas for relief purposes nearly $1,000,000 in cash.

Fell 1000 Feet, Slightly Injured.

While Carl Bryan, an aeronaut, was making an ascension at Ephrata, Penn., his balloon burst at a height of about 1000 feet. His parachute failed to work and he fell to the ground, his fall being broken by telephone wires, sustaining injuries about the body and legs, but not seriously.

Dying Engineer Clung to Throttle.

Engineer George Martin, of the Lake Shore Railroad, pulled his train into Painesville, Ohio, on schedule time, and then dropped dead as he was being assisted from his cab by a number of trainmen

NAVY ATTACKS NEWPORT.

Imposing Spectacle When Warships Attempt to Enter the Harbor.

Forts, Aided by the Torpedo Boats, Repel the Attack — Lieutenant Knocked Overboard.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—The attack on Newport by the red fleet was a most successful spectacle to the many who saw it. In some ways it was a success for the attacking force, for the torpedo boats succeeded in getting within torpedo boat distance of some of the defending fleet and put them out of commission before the battleships and cruisers tried to run the gauntlet of Forts Adams and Wetherell. When, however, the ships came up against the forts it looked as though they were in turn annihilated.

The preliminary work began shortly after 7.30 o'clock, when the searchlights from Forts Adams, Wetherell and Greble began illuminating both the main and west passages. The blockading fleet outside posted the Scorpion and Eagle to watch the main channel and sent four of the torpedo boats up the west passage past Fort Greble, and at 9.25 o'clock guns began to speak from that fort.

The Porter was picked up and ruled out, so was the Morris. The latter protested, however, and with the Gwinn and Rogers continued around Conanticut Island and came down on the rear of the defending fleet.

The Morris torpedoed the New York, and the Rogers torpedoed the Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg put out the Gwinn.

The Dahlgren and Stiletto came in the main passage. The Dahlgren was put out by the Massachusetts. The Stiletto put out the Massachusetts, and then in the glare of the searchlights ran into Fort Adams wharf. Two men were hurt and sent to the hospital and Lieutenant Lincoln was knocked overboard. The boat came off under her own steam.

After a long wait the battleships began coming in, the Kearsarge leading at 11.14, firing all her heavy battery and presenting an appearance that is seldom seen outside of actual warfare, the two forts and the ships fired also, and both shore and sea presented a fine appearance. The Kearsarge was under fire nine and a half minutes. The Texas followed. She used neither searchlight nor guns, save two signal shots and was under fire only five minutes.

Next came Indiana, firing only her thirteen-inch guns. She was under fire ten minutes. The Eagle and the Scorpion followed, the latter making a pretty show, firing both her batteries. Each was, however, evidently put out by the heavy guns of the forts, so that the result of the manoeuvres seems to be a victory for the torpedo boats and forts.

READ HIS OWN EPITAPH.

Edward Boylan, Mourned as Dead, Returns After Thirty-two Years.

Boonton, N. J. (Special).—In St. Mary's Cemetery here there is a monument which tells of the sorrow of his relatives over the death of Edward Boylan. The monument has stood there thirty-two years. It tells that Boylan was twenty-two years of age when he died. A few days ago a gray-haired man stood in front of the monument and read the inscription. He was Edward Boylan.

Thirty-two years ago Boylan worked in the iron works here. He was one of the best all-around athletes of the day. He left Boonton with a number of others to contest in the Caledonian games at Paterson. The park was on the bank of the Passaic River. During the afternoon there was a riot in the park. During the fight a number of men were pushed, fell or were knocked into the river. Boylan never returned to Boonton and he was supposed to have fallen into the river and drowned.

A few days ago Boylan walked into the house of his brother-in-law, Patrick Cullen. He was not recognized, but soon proved his identity to the satisfaction of Cullen, Andrew Boylan, a brother, and Mrs. Kelly, a sister.

Boylan said that he had been considering the idea of leaving Boonton, and while at Paterson he met men from Pennsylvania iron works, and without sending word home he started with them for Pittsburg. He worked there for years and then went to Chicago, where he worked a short time, and then went on to Wisconsin, bought a farm and has prospered. Times were good this year and he determined to take the trip he had been planning for twenty-five years, to this city, to see if he had any relatives living. Mr. Boylan will return in a day or two to his farm.

DISMAL SWAMP'S BIG FIRE.

An Estimate That 15,000 Acres of Valuable Timberland Have Been Burned.

Newport News, Va. (Special).—Fifteen thousand acres of timberland were destroyed by the fire which has been raging in Dismal Swamp for the past month. The fire is not yet out, but it is confined principally to small areas. Valuable pine and juniper trees are burned and shrivelled and scorched as high as eighty feet from the marsh. Everything in the path of the fire is fringed with black. Bears, deer, wildcats and wolves have either sought safety by fleeing to the highlands or going further into the swamp. Lake Drummond, a beautiful spot of water in the heart of the forest and on the route of the canal leading to North Carolina, has shrunk to much smaller proportions. Jericho Canal, leading to the lake, has gone dry and the lake can only be approached by foot on that side.

Girl Makes Burglar Disgorge.

At the point of a drawn revolver Miss Florence Foley, daughter of Contractor Michael Foley, seventeen years old, of Evanston, Ill., calmly compelled a would-be robber to disgorge his plunder and march empty-handed from her father's house.

Opium Seized in Havana.

Fourteen hundred kilos of opium, which was being smuggled into Havana packed in tins labeled sausages, has been seized. The opium, which is worth about $20,000, was confiscated.

Minor Mention.

Utah Democrats have nominated James H. Moyle for Governor.

A new copyright act, giving better protection to authors, has been passed in Canada.

Fighting between the French and the Beraber tribesmen has occurred in the French Sahara.

A syndicate has been formed at Ochsenfurt, Bavaria, to apply electricity in agriculture.

A telephone company in Tennessee has prohibited the smoking of cigarettes by its employes.

STRIKERS GAIN A LITTLE.

An Increase in Their Ranks of Several Thousand More Miners.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE MILITIA

The Attempt to Resume Work Under the Protection of Troops a Failure—More Men Go Out in the Schuylkill Region and Elsewhere—Impressive Burial of Riot Victim—Strikers Number 130,000.

Shenandoah, Penn. (Special).—Instead of the expected clash between the troops and striking miners in the Schuylkill region Monday, a peaceful calm pervaded the region, and there was not the slightest disorder for the soldiers to be called upon to quiet. In all the districts of the anthracite coal fields the day was extremely quiet. There were no demonstrations whatever by the strikers.

The soldiers moved over the roads leading to the collieries in Schuylkill County from early morning and thus afforded protection to those desirous of returning to work. No opposition was encountered, however, and not a great many availed themselves of the protection afforded.

No overtures to end the struggle have been offered by either side. The strike leaders are occupying themselves in inducing mine workers to quit and the operators are endeavoring to mine all the coal they can with their reduced forces.

Meantime coal shipments from the mines are daily growing less, and reports of advances in prices for the commodity are received from all trading sections.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers said that at least 2000 miners have joined the strikers in the Schuylkill region and that large gains have also been made in the Lehigh region. He estimates that there are about 130,000 miners out.

Only fifteen of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's thirty-nine collieries were in operation Monday. It is said to be probable that all of the company's 27,000 employes will join the strikers.

A suggestion has been made that the Reading Company employ colored laborers from the South in place of the strikers.

A remarkable sight was witnessed when 3000 Polish, Hungarian, Greek and Lithuanian striking miners marched through the town behind the hearse conveying the body of their dead comrade, John Koniski, to the grave. Koniski was killed in the riot on Friday.

As the procession marched it was frequently passed by companies of militia or troops of cavalry, but not a head was turned in the direction of the soldiers.

During the entire progress of the procession not a hiss was heard. The return from the cemetery was conducted in the same orderly way. Not a man in the ranks was under the influence of liquor, and no violence of any kind occurred.

Governor Stone Cannot Interrene.

Harrisburg, Penn. (Special).—Governor Stone has received telegrams from Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland and numerous other cities urging him to use his good offices in the interest of adjusting the differences between the mine operators and their employes in the anthracite region. There is no provision of the State Constitution authorizing the Executive to exercise any such power, and Governor Stone is without a remedy to bring about the results desired by the senders of the telegrams.

DOWIEITE ELDERS PAINTED.

Mob at Mansfield, Ohio, Covers Two Zionists With Thick Varnish.

Mansfield, Ohio (Special).—The Dowieite Elders, Ephraim Bassinger, of Bluffton, and Silas Moot, of Lima, were very roughly handled here. The two Elders came in on an Erie train unknown to the authorities. They were recognized by a small crowd at the station. A mob soon formed and followed them until the centre of the city was reached, when they were ordered to disrobe.

A paint bucket and a brush were then secured and smokestack varnish, a tar-like substance, was daubed over the two men from head to foot. It was matted in their hair, and no part of their bodies escaped but their faces. The men were then partially clothed and made to promise not to return to Mansfield. They were then marched to the city prison and locked up.

By applications of lard and benzine the black varnish was removed, and after new outfits of clothing were furnished the Elders were deported on a Pennsylvania train.

PORTO RICO'S DEMAND ON CUBA.

It Causes Amusement in Havana—General Wood's Reply.

Havana, Cuba (By Cable).—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than $2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them.

General Wood will return the documents, forwarded from Washington, to Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take action in the matter.

Settlers Rush For Land.

Hundreds of settlers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and other Middle States are arriving at Brewster, Okanogen County, Washington, to secure locations on the northern half of the Colville Indian Reservation, which will be open for settlement October 10.

Boers and Portuguese Fight.

Collisions are occurring on the frontier between Portuguese troops and Boers, whom the former wish to disarm on entering Portuguese territory. Several have been wounded.

Labor World.

Typographical Union No. 6 is raising money from the various chapels in New York City to be sent to the Galveston sufferers.

The carriage makers in New York City are forming a union. They number about 2000, and want increased pay and shorter hours.

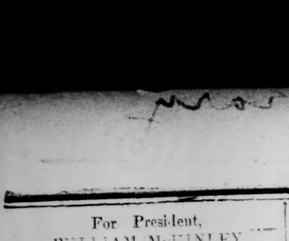
The official figures from the Labor Commissioner of New York State give an increase of 15,000 in the membership of labor organizations during the second quarter of this year, "the largest quarterly increase," he says, "yet recorded."

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACIO L. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

We Are Cleaner Today.

With regard to all the refinements of habit conveyed in the words cleanliness, sanitation and facility of locomotion the small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the very peasant of today, is better off than were princes and noblemen 70 or 80 years ago. That little bathroom of poor Queen Marie Antoinette at the Trianon must have been almost as much an object of curiosity for its singularity in her day as it is now for its associations, and certain it is that in all those vast piles of buildings at Versailles, with all their gorgeous magnificence, bathrooms were an unknown quantity.

According to some authorities, Louis XIV never washed, a little cold cream applied with a cambric handkerchief serving instead. This let us hope was a calumny, but in St. Simon's minute and detailed account of the monarch's day, from the handing in of his perwig through the closed bed curtains in the morning until several dukes and marquises had handed the royal night chemise to each other, the highest in rank placing it on the royal shoulders, and his chaplain, kneeling at a prie-dieu at the foot of the bed, had said his night prayers for him, no mention is made of any ablutions, except that he was shaved every other day.—Cornhill Magazine.



Questions for Women

Are you nervous?
Are you completely exhausted?
Do you suffer every month?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.

Mrs. Lena T. Fricburg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND.

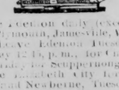
Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:45, p.m.
Arrival Norfolk " " 6:00, p.m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 8:30, a.m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 12:00, m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 12:30, p.m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 2:00, p.m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 4:30, p.m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 8:30, a.m.
Arrive Edenton " " 9:30, a.m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 12:00, m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.



Steamer leaves Edenton daily, except Sunday, 12:15 p.m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Way Points. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:15, p.m., for Cleared Run, Lamb's, Bear Island, and Intermediate Points. Steamer leaves Plymouth daily for Edenton at 8:30, a.m. Connects with N. & S. R.R. at Plymouth and W. & W. R.R. at Goldsboro and Wilmington. Also for Poquosin River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:00, p.m., for Pasquotank River. Leaves Elizabeth City daily except Sunday for Weeksville, N. C., and Tuesdays and Saturdays for Camden, and Shiloh.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Ag't.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Cassets a specialty. The old stand on Ehringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work done

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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DALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT D. BENNETT, Associate Editor.

THE SENATORIAL MIXUP.

There is a new Richmond in the field. Ex-Senator Thomas J. Jarvis is the latest bidder for Senatorial pie. There is still another possibility foreshadowed in the rumor, politely phrased, that pressure is being brought to bear on Henry G. Conner to induce him to become a candidate. Of the regulars so far in the field, however, it looks as if the contest will narrow down to a fight between Carr and Simmons. Carr is a direct man, a millionaire. To dilate as it may seem this fact of wealth appears in certain quarters to be militating against him. His private record is an excellent one. He is a man of some conservatism, and is well known as a State philanthropist and is popular among the veterans of the gray. Simmons, on the other hand, as Democratic State Chairman and as the candidate of the machine, has a powerful organization back of him and promises a stiff battle to any contestant.

The Greensboro Record, speaking of Jarvis' candidacy, says:

"Jarvis believes that Carr and Simmons are going to get into a hot and perhaps a bitter fight, endangering their election, and that he is the man to come in and take the cake. The point is just this—Simmons knows he is beat with just Carr and Waddell in the race. By bringing in Jarvis he thinks there will be no choice at the primary and that another primary may not be called, for by this time the people will become disgusted with this mode of procedure and the matter will be left to the legislature."

However this may be we know not, but there is an evident promise of a hot scrimmage and there will be plenty of fun in the air.

Come on gentlemen; its the grand free for all.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Pennsylvania anthracite coal strike still continues with no surface indications of arbitration, though some who claim to have inside information prophesy an early settlement. The various coal companies have executed what they evidently consider a coup in a 10 per cent increase of wages. It is believed by many, the employers included, that this will prove an easy solution of the vexed problem. President Mitchell of the Union is seemingly confident, however, that it will have no effect upon existing conditions. A number of miners are seeking employment in the bituminous coal fields of the middle west. Disastrous coal famines as the result of the present fuel famine, to usurp the rival anthracite product in many markets.

Mr Henry Loomis Nelson, an able correspondent of the New York Evening Post furnishes an article on the present strike conditions in that paper. We quote a pertinent excerpt therefrom, which can be taken for what it is worth. He says:

"The strike's main feature is the attempt of outsiders to manage the affairs of the anthracite coal companies. Taking showed advantage of a Presidential campaign for his purpose, Mitchell has undertaken to bring the coal business of America under the control of his organization. In order to accomplish his object he has tried to dictate the relations that shall exist between employers and employed in a business of which he is ignorant."

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The Albany Law Journal furnishes a timely discussion of an interesting adjudication defining to some extent, how far one may go in attacking the character of a candidate for public office. The adjudication was made by the Supreme Court of Michigan in Elkhoff vs. Gilbert. It was held that a circular addressed to voters requesting them to vote against a candidate for representative "because in the last legislature he championed measures opposed to the moral interest of the community," without stating the measures suported, is not privileged, for it is a statement of a fact libelous per se, and affords no opportunity to judge whether or not the statement was a proper deduction from the facts upon which it was based. There is such a thing as an abuse of the privilege of political criticism.

Says the Chicago Record: Aguinaldo and his Tagals will soon be forced to take to the inmost recesses of the Philippine Islands if they wish to escape the people of the United States. A small army of bachelors of arts, doctors of philosophy, football players and anthropologists from the University of Chicago is about to invade the Islands. They want to teach the Tagals the art of peace and will study the Malayan anatomy with a view to inoculating the self-government germ.

General Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, has sought solace from diplomatic care, and has taken unto himself a better-half in the person of his former private secretary Miss Mabel L. Hudson. We now understand the General's former preoccupation as to official affairs.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

Trade is much freer under protection than free trade, This is true of our foreign as well as our domestic trade.

Four years of a Republican administration have made hives of industry out of more than 250,000 haunts of illness and soup houses.

President Mckinley shows in his letter of acceptance that the expenses of the government were $125,000,000 less during the last fiscal year than the year previous.

Isaac M. Meekins is arousing Republican enthusiasm wherever he speaks. Republicans say that it reminds them of the brilliant canvass made by the lamented Walter F. Pool.

A West Virginia business man, who is described as being "as the bark on a tree," urges the election of Bryan because he can lend his money at from 10 to 15 per cent and will only have to pay his labor 50 cents on a dollar.

The Republican party will never consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

Talk about trusts. There are a great many who have a vivid recollection of the Democratic trust from 1892 to 1896 when the Sheriff had to trust the farmer for his taxes, the groceryman had to trust for his bills and the banks and manufacturing establishments and industries had to trust to luck to keep out of bankruptcy.

SIGNICANT CONTRASTS.

June 31, 1896, the the total money in circulation in the United States was $1,521,584,283, or about $21 per capita. June 31, 1900, there was $2,052,425,496 in circulation, or nearly $27 per capita.

Under the Democratic Wilson-Gorman law, which Bryan helped to make there was a loss in value of farm products amounting to $4,283,000,000.

Under the Republican Dingley law so far there has been a gain in value of farm products amounting to $6,355,000,000.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THEM?"

The following is an extract from a letter just received from one of the prominent "Old Guard" Republicans on the other side of the Sound. It is a sample of other letters received from different parts of the District.

What is the matter with those who want to hold another Convention? Do they claim to be bosses of our grand old party, and is the failure in dominating about to run them crazy? I. M. Meekins is the candidate by all the party law in existence and it seems to me that they should be proud of such young Republican manhood. He is the right man in the right place; is the choice of the Republicans in this section and will carry every Republican vote that the Democrats will allow us to cast.

JOHN B. CHESSOM.

A PARTY OF NEGATION.

The Bryan men are a party of negation. They have but one positive opinion. They were forced by their leader to declare for 16 to 1. And yet on this they discounted their standing by resolving that another is the paramount issue. On all other public questions they are simply "agin' the Government." They stand around and wait to see which side the Republicans take, and then take the other. They snarl and find fault. They do not start out with an affirmative policy, but undertake to pull down those who go ahead to do something. The aggregation now wearing the Democratic label is a make up of every "ism" and faction which for twenty-seven years has had a grievance. The Republicans are aggressive and progressive, and the party is a world party.

THE MAN AND THE DOLLAR.

Truth when clearly, coldly and logically presented cannot but carry conviction to all those whose minds are not warped by partisan prejudice and unbelief. As a clear exposition of the inefficiency of the cheap money panacea and the demagogy of its exponents, the following excerpt from one of Governor Roosevelt's recent masterful speeches contains more parables than one. He said in part:

We have been hearing a great deal recently of Mr. Bryan's statement that he wanted "to put the man before the dollar and not the dollar before the man." There are certain conditions to which such a statement might apply, but it cannot possibly apply to the present conditions. As things are now, it can best be compared with Mr. Bryan's other statement of September 19th, 1896, in which he denounced the gold dollar as a "robber" dollar. One statement means just as much as the other, and no more. Instead of bothering about whether the man is ahead of the dollar or the dollar is ahead of the man, or whether the gold dollar is a "robber"—whatever that may mean—or anything else preposterous, let us fix our attention on the fact that the policy followed for the last three years has resulted in bringing the man and the dollar together. That is what a man really wants with a dollar. He wants to get hold of it, and when he gets hold of it he wants to find it worth 100 cents and not 48 cents. When a man can get hold of a dollar he is its master, and when he cannot get hold of it then he cannot master it. At present we give the wageworker work, and we provide that he is paid full value for his work. That is the only practical way to bring the man and the dollar together on terms which will give the man the advantage, and the fact of having actually carried out the policy which secured this, of having done the deeds which produce these conditions, is worth to the laboring man ten thousand times more than all the fine phrases that can ever be uttered as to some wholly imaginary precedence of position between the man and the dollar he earns.

In his speeches Mr. Bryan kept insisting upon the alleged fact that money was growing dearer; that under a gold standard it was bound to continue to grow scarcer. Well, as a matter of fact, and thanks to our prosperity, there is more money in circulation per capita in the United States to-day than ever before in the history of the country

The present year is the first in which the $2,000,000,000 mark in circulation has ever been passed. In other words, the increase of money in circulation has kept pace with the expanding industries and commerce of the country, and this increase has been predominately due to the condition of prosperity produced by the gold standard; yet Mr. Bryan in his Minneapolis speech of four years ago predicted that commerce would be at a standstill, because gold would go out of the country, and that the issuing of bonds would be necessary to bring it back.

Verily the prophet is without honor in the realization of the present, though, still undaunted, he continues to foretell other calamities equally as horrible for the future, and smilingly fans the flame of discontent wherever found. Do the people favor this harbinger of woe? Do they trust so reckless a phrophet? The Ides are fast approaching. November tells the tale.

Resolutions Adopted by the Pasquotank Republican Ex. Com.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank, held this 2d day of October, 1900, at which C. A. Banks, M. B. Culpepper, P. S. Shipp, J. A. Morton, B. F. Spence, R. W. Berry, A. L. Chesson, James Bright and J. C. Munden were present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, I. M. Meekins has been nominated for Congress in this District and is making a canvass of the District and is encouraging the Republicans and making votes for McKinley, and whereas, we, the Republican Executive Committee deem it unwise to encourage any movement looking to the putting up of another candidate, which can only result in a division of the Republican vote in the District and the loss thereof to the Democrats.

Now, therefore, we decline to authorize the Chairman to call a Convention in this County for the purpose of sending delegates to the 9th of October meeting, and decline to take any part or lot in said meeting; but, on the other hand, we respectfully urge and request those who do meet in Edenton on that date to endorse I. M. Meekins for Congress in the interest of party harmony and concord. Any one who goes to the said meeting is by no means authorized to represent this county in said meeting, and if such attempt is made by any person or persons he or they will deserve the censure of the Republicans of this county.

CHAS. A. BANKS, Chm'n.
M. B. CULPEPPER, Sec't'y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1900.

The order cabled to Gen. Chaffee this week for the withdrawing of troops from China, except a legation guard, was a logical sequence of the Chinese policy of this government as stated last July by Secretary Hay in his note to the Powers. European criticisms and charges of inconsistency are made for purposes of the makers, but neither will have the slightest effect upon President McKinley or his Chinese policy, which is and will continue to be just what it was publicly and officially proclaimed to be from the first. This government would much prefer to act in concert with other powers in negotiating a settlement with China, but by ordering heavy reinforcements to our warships in Chinese waters it has given the other powers a very plain hint that it intends to be in a position to maintain its rights alone, if such a course is made necessary by the action of the powers. Minister Conger will go ahead, in accordance with his orders, and arrange for negotiations with the envoys of the Chinese government. Then the powers can do as they please about joining in the negotiations.

Washington is in a titter over the announcement made by the Woman's Bryan Anti-Trust and Anti-War Club that, in order to attract a crowd to its meetings, it will hold a grand free-for-all Bryan cake walk to which every member is expected to carry a male partner and participate in the cake walk.

Boss Croker, who is in full charge of the Bryan campaign in New York, has issued orders that all Bryan stump speakers in that State shall ignore silver. In striking contrast with Boss Croker's order were the words of Senator Morgan in a speech made in Washington this week declaring finance to be the most important question in the campaign. It is not likely that Croker will ask Senator Morgan to speak in New York.

Cuban advices report a steady increase in the prosperity of the island and continued activity in business. A contract has just been closed between a Havana tobacco firm and a New York firm amounting to $1,500,000, which is the largest single deal in tobacco ever made in Cuba.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. John H. Small, Democratic candidate for Congress and Isaac M. Meekins, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people and discuss the political issues at the following times and places:

Edenton, Chowan County, Monday Oct 1st, 1 p. m.; New Hope, Perquimans County, Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 7:30, p. m.; Sunbury, Gates County, Wednesday, Oct. 3d, 2 p. m.; Gates Station, Gates County, Thursday, Oct. 4th, 12:30, p. m.; Gatesville, Gates County, Monday, Oct. 8th, 1 p. m.; Robersonville, Martin County, Wednesday, Oct 10th, 1 p. m.; Williamston, Martin County, Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 7:30 p. m.; Hamilton, Martin County, Thursday, Oct. 11th, 1 p. m.; Ayden, Pitt Co. Friday, Oct. 12th, 1 p. m.; Bethel, Pitt County, Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1 p. m.; Winton, Hertford County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 1 p. m.; Plymouth, Washington County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 7:30 p. m.; Roper, Washington County, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1 p. m.; Creswell, Washington County, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1 p. m.; Gum Neck, Tyrrell County, Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1 p. m.; Columbia, Tyrrell County, Friday, Oct. 19th, 1 p. m. Other appointments will be made later.

W. B. ROPMAN,
Chm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
D. O. NEWBERRY,
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIES.

A Wonderful Growth Along Many Lines In Twenty Years.

The manufacturing industries of North Carolina until 1880 were limited, but since that time the spindles and looms for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics have been largely increased, tobacco factories have been established and enlarged and the culture of silkworms has occasioned the establishment of a silkmaking industry.

In 1896 the number of cotton mills in the state was 167, looms 25,000 and spindles approximately 1,000,000. Over 15,000 persons were employed in these mills, and the capital invested was over $15,000,000. There was a noteworthy advance during 1899 in cotton manufacturing. New plants put into operation numbered 28 and new spindles 230,168, with an estimated capitalization of $8,000,000.

The tobacco industry has greatly prospered in recent years. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, there were 20 manufacturers of tobacco, 38 of cigars, and the combined output in the calendar year 1898 was 8,482,148 cigars, 20,940,896 pounds of plug tobacco, 12,044 pounds of fine cut, 9,239,870 pounds of smoking and 48,552 pounds of snuff. The tobacco factories in 1898 gave employment to 16,900 men, 9,700 women and 5,060 children.

The increase in the lumber product of 1899 over that of 1898 was estimated at 30 per cent. Eighteen new lumber companies were organized last year, with a total capital of $562,000. Nine furniture factories, with a total capital of $100,000, were also added. In 1897 the output of 323 lumber mills aggregated $4,558,280 for the year.

The fisheries of North Carolina are an important industry. In 1895 the number of men regularly employed in this industry approximated 6,000 and the boats and vessels about 2,500. The value of the products is nearly equally divided between sea and river products. The shad and herring fisheries are the most important of any state, and the greater portion of the catch is made in and about the Albemarle sound. Oysters are abundant, the area of the public grounds exceeding 20,000 acres and the natural beds nearly 5,000 acres. Legislative protection has been thrown around the oyster and fishery interests, and the laws are rigidly enforced.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year will offer to the people of this state an opportunity for showing their resources that will prove of greater value than any exposition has ever before presented. The state is now better than ever prepared to make a great showing, and the wonderful resources of the state can be presented to millions of people who are near to us and more likely to become one of us if properly impressed with the advantages we offer, who could not have been reached through any other exposition.

The Figure Dickens Cut.

Satirists are not able to perceive their own absurdities. That is a well known failing and as old as the hills. The first great English writer to come over here and create a furore was Charles Dickens, and certainly no man ever lived who had a sharper eye for the grotesque in personal appearance, especially in dress. According to all accounts, his make up was something appalling. My old uncle saw him in New Orleans and used to swear he looked more like a caricature than a human being. He curled his beard, used corsets, sported red waistcoats with lavender pantaloons, carried two watches with gold chains around his neck and wore rings outside his gloves! Just think of it!

A Happy Thought.

The spontaneous and happy wit of the late Isaac H. Bromley, for many years a writer of New York Tribune leaders, is recalled by the example below:

One day in The Tribune office the veteran journalist Charles T. Congdon was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's Dictionary and remarked that if he were ever in jail he would be quite contented with that book.

"Of course you would," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get out."

Getting Out of a Corner.

"What a beautiful lounge!"

"Yes. That's a birthday present from my husband. He always gives me a present that costs him as many dollars as I am years old."

"That's nice of him. It reconciles one to growing old. By the way, I have a lounge at home like that, but not nearly as fine, and we paid $38 for it."

"Is that all? This—this didn't cost nearly as much as that."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Drew's Opinion of Edwin Booth.

Edwin Booth had a very sweet character and a charming manner at rehearsals, which he detested. I think, after Hamlet, his Bertuccio in the "Fool's Revenge" was his finest representation. He threw his whole soul into it, and it was indeed a performance to be remembered.—Mrs. John Drew in Scribner's.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street Chicago.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Chartered 1866

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Every Desirable form of up-to-date Life Insurance Contract Issued by this Old and Sterling Company.

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WANTED, Special agents in North and South Carolina, who are producers. Liberal contracts for good men. Apply with references, to the General Manager at Elizabeth City.

The large Service building at the Pan-American Exposition was completed in 32 working days and was the first building erected on the grounds. It is the present home of a large corps of officers and employees having immediate charge of the constructive work of the Exposition.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczema, Aches and Pains in bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a pimple, sore or ulcer ever appears again. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? no appetite in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions? sores in mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rich, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, builds up the broken down body and invigorates the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 per large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a trial bottle given away to sufferers. For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free personal advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

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The largest and oldest School in East-North Carolina offers five courses of study:

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III. College Preparatory,
IV. Business Course,
V. Music Course.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED UPON COMPLETION OF ANY OF THE ABOVE COURSES.

Students admitted to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity Colleges upon certificate. BUSINESS COURSE THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL. Fall term opens September 17th, 1900. Rates of Board and Tuition very low. Write for a catalogue. Address

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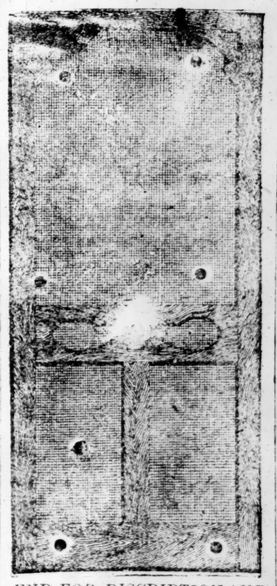

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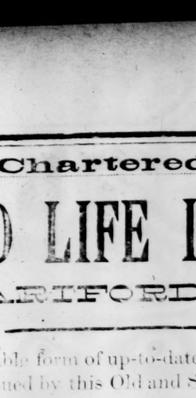

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They have what is lacking in ordinary Ready-made Clothing—the workmanship that keeps the garment shapely, the proper set to the collar; every part right. We have very good reason to believe that our fabrics are the most fashionable and exclusive in the city.

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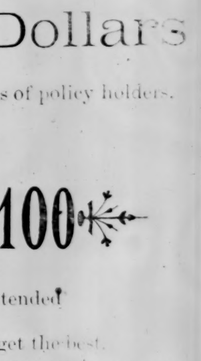

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Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING WAGON

We use only the best of material. Has all up to date attachments. Splendid Finish. Price is right. We can make it an inducement for dealers to handle our work. We manufacture a full line of light pleasure vehicles. Send for catalogue and price list.

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Utensils furnished at a moment's notice.
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Orient Victoriettes

are beautiful automobiles having grace in every line. Motive power, gas, sparked by electricity. It would be decidedly unwise for any one having a self-propelled carriage in mind to make the purchase before investigating the superior merits of the Orient Victoriette. Price, $1,000. Correspondence will bring to you all information necessary for comparison together with an accurate illustration of the vehicle—write.

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will not help your eyesight if you wear them all unless your vision has been properly fitted. Here is just where our skill comes to your aid. If we test your eyes you will be sure to get the right glasses and will have satisfaction in wearing them.

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THE CITY.

Mayor, T. R. Williams; Aldermen, M. S. Sawyer, Commander, J. L. Skinner, R. Foster, J. W. [illegible], H. Weitzel, Jr., [illegible], and Tax Collector, H. [illegible]; Treasurer, J. R. Forbes; Clerk and Auditor, [illegible]; Attorney, J. R. Leigh; Street Commissioner, [illegible]; Fire Commissioners, [illegible]; Health Officer, [illegible].

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. F. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. [illegible]; meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor, sup'd; W. S. Pollock, pastor; Epis'opal, L. L. Williams, rector. Presbyterian, ——, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sabbath. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Filch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Hudson pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning, 11 a.m.

Episcopal: St. Andrew's Mission, Rev. [illegible],

Friends' Strange Monuments.

An interesting and puzzling sight greets the visitor to Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. Some twenty years ago three eccentric men of wealth put up in the most secluded corner three tall shafts of rough-hewn granite. They had been friends a long time and they agreed that as each died his shaft was to be broken and the fragments left where they fell. The second of this trio has just passed away and his column has been shattered, as was that of his former friend years ago. No fence incloses the strange monuments, and no names are carved on the granite.

Had Part of His Brain in a Paper Bag.

John McClintock was taken to the County Hospital, at Connellsville, Penn., from Fort Pitt, Somerset County, with his skull fractured by the kick of a horse, and some of his brains knocked out. The man saved the brains and brought them to the hospital in a paper bag. McClintock is perfectly rational, and does not suffer any pain to speak of.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mountains of Song.

There is more melody in Andreasburg, Prussia, in the Hartz Mountains, than in any other town in the world. There 250,000 canaries are annually reared, and four-fifths of them are sent to the United States.

Neither the cat nor the dog can compare in musical susceptibility with the parrot.

If sarsaparilla and the other vegetable ingredients that go into the best are good as a medicine, then Ayer's Sarsaparilla is good. If not, we are humbugs.

Your doctor will tell you which, because he can have the formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla any time for the asking.

If you are tired, half sick, half well, if one day's work causes six days' sickness, get a bottle of the old Sarsaparilla. Get Ayer's, and insist on Ayer's when you want Sarsaparilla.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
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We are meat cookers and canners. Our business is the largest of its kind in America. We have tried to learn everything that anybody knows about making cooked meat good. That is our business. We seal the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the meat exactly as it left us.

We put up in this way

Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue,
Ox Tongue (whole),
Veal Loaf,
Deviled Ham,
Brisket Beef,
Sliced Smoked Beef,

and two dozen other specialties. It is impossible for anybody to make luncheon meats any better.

Your grocer should have them.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

"How to Make Good Things to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

Established in 1876.

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same prices, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them. THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Gold Mine
The Poor Man's Chance

We have mine opened up waiting for mill, also own mill, but need $500 to move, put it up and get in operation. To raise this will sell 10,000 shares; take any number you like, at 3c per share, payable in 6 month by installments, at 1c per share per month. Don't miss chance of your life. For particulars, address CORTEZ GOLD MINING COMPANY, Enterprise, Butte Co., Cal.

Don't Stop Tobacco Suddenly!

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that Really Cures Blind, and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1.00 a box 3 boxes, $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 39

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ROOSEVELT IS MOBBED.

Roughs in a Small Colorado Town Attacked His Party.

THE MOUNTED GUARD RUSHED.

The Governor Was Struck With a Stick by One of the Crowd — His Assailant Was Knocked Down—About 1500 People Took Part in Throwing Stones, Stale Eggs and Other Missiles.

Cripple Creek, Col. (Special).—Governor Roosevelt had a most exciting experience in Victor, a few miles from Cripple Creek, where a demonstrative crowd surrounded his party. Several attempts were made to strike Governor Roosevelt, and one man did hit him in the breast with a stick. He promptly was knocked down.

The incident was the only one of the sort that has occurred in the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs. The men engaged were few in number, but violent in their attack.

Governor Roosevelt spoke in Armory Hall in Victor, which was filled. When the Governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his own soldiers in the Spanish war. He also was accompanied by General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John Proctor Clarke, of New York; General Irving Hale, of Colorado; United States Senator Wolcott, Frank C. Goudy, candidate for Governor of Colorado; Percy S. Ryder, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; A. M. Stevenson, Lieutenant Tice and several others.

Governor Roosevelt and his party were on foot. A crowd of boys and men began throwing stones. The Rough Riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around the Governor to protect him from assault by the mob.

It was at this point that somebody in the mob struck him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant immediately was knocked down by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek.

A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men in khaki uniforms from their horses. The men on foot, also in khaki, closed around the Governor, making a wedge which pushed through the crowd, and they finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there were probably 1500 excited persons in the vicinity, and fisticuffs were exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs, some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire party regained the train, however, without serious injury, and it pulled out of the place, with the Rough Riders on the rear platform.

Governor Roosevelt, while regretting the occurrence, was not disturbed by the incident, and was ready to speak in Cripple Creek.

Bryan on the Incident.

Nebraska City, Neb. (Special).—Being shown a telegram to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted at Victor, Col., Mr. Bryan wrote the following: "From what I know of the people of Colorado I am not willing to believe without further evidence that they denied to Mr. Roosevelt or to any one else a fair hearing. If it proves true that he was mobbed, or in any way interfered with, I am sure that it was not the work of any political organization. There can be no justification for a resort to violence in this country, and those who resort to it injure the cause which they represent."

CURIOSITIES OF DAWSON CITY.

Berries at $1.50 a Quart—Lack of Ice in Summer.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Some interesting facts regarding the situation at Dawson City are contained in the report of Consul J. C. McCook, under date of August 22. He says there has been an abundance of wild blueberries, currants, raspberries and cranberries this summer. The cattle herders on the hills and a few Indians gather the berries and bring them to Dawson, receiving $1 to $1.50 per quart.

The idea of building an ice plant in Dawson seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." The lack of ice in summer, however, has been seriously felt, and a contract has been given for an ice machine to be placed in a cold storage warehouse. The cost of ice this summer was five cents per pound, or at the rate of $100 per ton.

DROWNED IN A WASHTUB.

A Woman Faints While Washing and is Found Dead.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—Miss Mary Butler, an aged spinster, met death in a peculiar manner at her home in Harrison. She was washing clothes when she was seized with a fainting fit, to which she was subject, and fell forward into the tub of water.

When found some time afterward by two plumbers she was still standing against the tub, with her head in the water, but was dead. Deputy County Physician Allers said death was due to drowning. Her only known relative is a sister at Washington, N. J.

Colombia Rebels Again Active.

There is a renewed activity among the rebels of Colombia and plans are on foot for a new revolution.

Washerwoman Inherits a Fortune.

Mrs. Ellen McDermott, of Kenosha, Wis., a washerwoman earning a livelihood for an invalid husband and small family of children, proves to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at nearly $250,000, left by the death of an aunt in Chicago. The estate left consisted of valuable realty in different parts of the United States.

Russia Annexes Manchuria.

Russia has formally annexed Manchuria as a punishment for the Chinese attack on Blagovestschensk.

Chinese War Notes.

Chinese troops are actively drilling in the West River district.

Two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts on the frontier have been murdered by the Chinese.

It is given out unofficially by British officers that Texas horses will be sent from New Orleans to China for the British Army.

Minister Conger confirms the massacre at Pao-Ting of Dr. and Mrs. Courtland Van Rensalaer Hodge, of Burlington, N. J.

The Boxer movement is increasing in the Province of Shang-tung.

Miss Palmer, of the American Branch Mission at Hankow, has been reported safe.

Prince Ching has requested the State Department at Washington to instruct Minister Conger to open peace negotiations.

Provost marshals' courts have been opened in Pekin by all nations to prevent looting and the Germans have made robbery a capital offence.

Li Hung Chang, in reply to the American note, said that he had power and would see that American lives and interests in China were protected.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY

He Is Sentenced to Death For the Assassination of Goebel.

His Record as a Bad Man Influenced the Jury's Verdict—Prisoner Broke Down in His Cell.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—James B Howard, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty, the jury fixing his punishment as death.

Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict calling for the extreme penalty of the law was read in the crowded court room. He glanced at his attorneys, who sat beside him, and smiled, but said nothing. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail, and here, for the first time, he betrayed emotion. He called for a pen and paper, and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which tears coursed down his cheeks. He was joined later by his attorneys, who spent a good part of the day in conference with him in regard to the motion for a new trial and other matters in connection with the case.

W. H. Coulton, who is under indictment as an accessory to the Goebel murder and who gave damaging evidence against both Howard and Caleb Powers, was released on bail and his case was continued until the January term.

Howard and his friends are bitter in their denunciation of witnesses, who, they say, were in the conspiracy to murder Goebel, and have since manufactured testimony against others in order to obtain immunity for themselves.

"Jim" Howard, as he is commonly known in the mountains, is a strikingly handsome man, forty-four years of age. He had been the reputed leader of the Howard-White faction in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County, in which numerous lives have been taken. He killed George Baker and was suspected of the assassination of Tom Baker. Howard's friends believe these facts had much to do with the making of the verdict sentencing him to the gallows.

FLOOD EFFECTS A REUNION.

Galveston Disaster Reconciles Brothers Separated For Years.

Pittsburg, Penn. (Special).—One of the Galveston sufferers is Robert Johnston, a brother of Samuel A. Johnston, of this city. When the Civil War began the two brothers took different sides. One went into the Union and the other the Confederate Army.

When the war ended Samuel came to Pittsburg and Robert went to Texas. The feeling between them was bitter. The families of each knew of the estrangement of the two men, but could do nothing to bring them together. When the flood came Samuel softened enough to allow one of his daughters to wire to her uncle. "Safe, but everything lost," was the reply. This was the beginning of the reconciliation which has been effected.

PUT TREASURER IN HIS SAFE.

Robbers Force Him to Open Vault, Secure $1500, and Lock Him Up.

Merced, Cal. (Special). — County Treasurer Bamhauer was stopped while on his way home and forced at the the point of a pistol to go to his office and open the vault containing the county funds.

After securing $1500 or more and some papers the thieves forced Bamhauer into the vault and sprang the combination. The imprisoned man was discovered in the morning in an almost unconscious condition.

The Manitoba Wheat Crop.

The outlook for Manitoba's wheat crop has assumed a very doubtful aspect. Such heavy rainfalls as occurred, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty hours, have delayed harvest so far as to necessitate the employment of outside labor, whereby the farmer is put to much expense. If sufficient numbers do not take advantage of these imported laborers, part of the crop will be lost before threshing is done.

Indians Died of Starvation.

G. F. Stevens, a Methodist missionary at Oxford House, in the District of Keewatin, Manitoba, writes that during the early part of this year between twenty and thirty Indians around Andy Lake died of starvation Rabbits and deer became so scarce that the Indians had to subsist on bark.

Babes Killed by a Tornado.

Two children were killed and thirteen persons injured in a tornado which struck Ferguson, Iowa. The dead are George, aged three, and Elmo, aged one, children of John Lovelady. Several houses and the St. Paul Railway depot were demolished.

Moonshiners in the Dismal Swamp.

Two illicit stills were discovered in active operation in the Dismal swamp by revenue officers of Norfolk, Va. The moonshiners, two half-breed Indians, a white man and a negro who were operating the stills, fled into the swamp and escaped.

Senator Caffery Declines.

The National party is left without a Presidential candidate, United States Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, having declined the nomination.

Allies Capture Chinese Forts.

The allies stormed and captured the Pei-Tang forts near Pekin, China, the capture entailing great losses.

Kost Sentenced to Death.

Bartholomew Kost, who was extradited from Chicago in October of last year on a charge of robbing and killing Marie Vodicka, a cook whom he had married, and throwing her body into the Elbe, has been sentenced to death at Bremen, Germany.

Child Born to Regicide Bresci.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. Gaetano Bresci, wife of the assassin of King Humbert, at West Hoboken, N. J. The infant is apparently healthy and its mother is doing well.

Destructive Hurricane in Iceland.

News has been received of a hurricane at Ofiord, Iceland. The wind, it is said, blew 120 miles an hour. Nearly all the fishing smacks were driven ashore, houses were razed, and several persons were killed. There was great destruction to property.

Salt Mine Found on a Farm.

A vein of salt twenty-three feet thick was discovered on the farm of Frank Seager, seven miles north of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Seager had been driving a well and the vein was found eighteen feet below the surface.

Lightning Causes Four Deaths.

Lightning struck a kiln at the Glen Carbon Brick Yards, near Edwardsville, Ill., demolishing the kiln and burying five men under tons of brick. Four of the victims are dead, and the survivor dangerously injured.

Many Fishing Vessels Missing.

Fifty French fishing vessels are missing since the recent great storm on the Grand Banks.

Canada's Thanksgiving Day.

The Cabinet, at Ottawa, Ont., decided to fix October 18 for Thanksgiving Day.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra	—	@	22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Thirds to seconds	17	@	20
State dairy tubs, extras	—	@	21
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, finest	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	14	@	14¾

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	11¼	@	11¼
Small	11¼	@	11½
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8½
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	21	@	23
State and Penn	21	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2 30
Medium	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 17½	@	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, red, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Green, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Muskmelons, per crate	1 00	@	3 00
Watermelon, per bbl	3 00	@	25 00
Pears, Seckle, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Peaches, per basket	40	@	1 00
Plums, per 10-lb. basket	15	@	30
Grapes, up-river, per car	50	@	90
Niagara, per basket	8	@	11
Cranberries, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	6	@	12
Ducks, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	13	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	—	@	12
Geese, East, spring, per lb	11	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1899, choice, per lb	13½	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	13½	@	14
Common to fair	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	65	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 62
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per bushel	25	@	50
String beans, per bushel	40	@	60
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Corn, per 100	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	50	@	75
Peppers, per bbl	25	@	1 00
Celery, per dozen	10	@	50
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case	00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per quart	5	@	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 15	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	87	@	87½
No. 2 red	—	@	82½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	50½
Oats—No. 2 white	27¼	@	27½
Track mixed	24½	@	26
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	—	@	7.25c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 35
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 75	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	4 95	@	6 10
Country dressed	7	@	8½

TOBACCO.

Western tobacco is firm, but dull. Sumatra tobacco is moving into consumptive hands readily. Havana tobacco is in good demand. For domestic cigar leaf there is a good inquiry, and the volume of orders placed is of satisfactory proportions.

BIG DEMAND FOR GOOD HORSES.

High Prices Offered, But the Proper Kind Seems to Be Scarce.

New York City (Special).—Dealers in heavy harness horses say that with the advent of cooler weather there is an increasing demand for coach and carriage horses, high acting cobs and heavy teams of the trotting bred variety. The fact that the best class of carriage horses are scarce while the demand is greater than it has been for several years will tend to advance prices on good stock.

The boom in horseflesh, which really started three years ago and has been growing ever since, caught breeders short. During the depressed state of the market they practically quit breeding, and at present the demand is greater than the supply for the proper kind of animals. The same is true of the light harness trade. A really good, sound trotter or pacer will bring almost any price. They are being sought for in every breeding centre of the country.

GEORGIA'S COTTON CROP.

Farmers Determined to Hold Yield For High Prices.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—The farmers of Georgia have made a remarkable unanimous determination this season to get the highest possible value for their cotton crop.

Very little has been disposed of at a lower figure than ten cents a pound. There is a large balance on hand. This will not be sold until the eleventh hour, and not a few of the more wealthy producers have expressed an intention to hold their surplus until next spring if necessary.

Increase in the Flax Crop.

The flax crop for 1900 shows an increase of 2,595,000 over that of last year; but the yield averages only nine bushels to the acre, as against twelve bushels in 1899. The latest crop is estimated at 23,413,000 bushels. Last year it was 20,086,000 bushels.

The Cranberry Crop.

The total cranberry crop this year is estimated as follows: Cape Cod, 600,000 bushels; New Jersey, 300,000 bushels, and Wisconsin, 90,000 bushels.

Crop and Trade Reports.

Satisfactory reports as to fall trade come from Kansas City, St. Louis and Louisville.

In the Northwest a fair fall trade is doing, though recent rains have hurt the agricultural interests.

Advices that the cotton is moving to market with unexampled speed come from nearly all Southern points.

San Francisco reports large Government orders helping business in many lines, large fruit yields, particularly of apples, prunes and raisins, and a heavy business in canning and shipment of deciduous fruits.

Rains have hurt the Oregon hop crop.

The Ontario grain, lumber, cattle, dairy and export trades are in good shape.

Reports from the States of the Ohio Valley indicate that the acreage of winter wheat will be smaller than usual. In some sections seeding has been purposely delayed to avoid the Hessian fly.

While the condition of the soil has been generally favorable for plowing for fall seeding this work has been delayed in portions of Iowa and Missouri by dry weather and by excessive rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department will try to persuade Congress to raise the regular army to 100,000.

Battery O, Seventh Artillery, Captain John H. Williams, has been ordered from Benicia Barrack, California, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

General Randall reported to the War Department that general health conditions at Cape Nome were much improved.

Former Secretary of State John Sherman placed on record a deed conveying to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary E. McCallum, his handsome marble front home and his adjoining property in K street.

Our Adopted Islands.

The United States transport Rawlins ran ashore at Santiago de Cuba, but sustained no injury.

First Lieutenant Francis K. Meade, of the Twenty-first Infantry, died of typhoid fever at Manila.

Rafael Cruz Perez has been appointed Chief Justice of Cuba. Senor Iado has been appointed a judge of the Havana Supreme Court.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in Luzon was ordered by rebels at Manila, following instructions from the Hong-Kong Junta.

Rapid progress is being made with the coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa.

Captain George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Regiment, U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba.

About 24,800 voters have registered for the November election in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Governor-General Wood returned to Havana, Cuba, from Santa Clara, where he found the country perfectly quiet. The prospects for the sugar crop are magnificent.

Domestic.

A shortage of $1440 in cash has been found in the accounts of Edward M. Billings, the missing assistant postmaster of Upper Newton Falls, Mass.

Charged with embezzling $10,000 belonging to the Union National Bank, of Chicago, William D. Duncan was arrested at Old Point, Va.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who was a Union spy in the Civil War, died at Richmond, Va., at an advanced age.

The transport McPherson arrived at Galveston, Tex., with relief supplies from New York City to the value of $163,375.

Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne County, Penn., asked Governor Stone for militia. He had been compelled to use force to disperse a party of marching strikers.

General Joseph Wheeler declared in an interview at Huntsville, Ala., that under no conditions will he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator E. W. Pettis.

William J. Jones, of Bristol Centre, N. Y., while plowing unearthed some bones of a mastodon. Several immense teeth were found, together with many huge bones.

By a vote of 32 to 1 the St. Louis Presbytery, composed of Presbyterian churches of Eastern Missouri, has decided against any revision of the creed.

Cornelius Sullivan died at Toledo, Ohio, at the age of 101 years. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, on May 10, 1799, and followed the sea as an Irish pilot for fifty years.

William Watson shot his wife to death at Rockville, S. C., and fled.

In the burning of Henry Rosen's junk warehouse at Toledo, Ohio, John Gallagher, fire captain, was killed, and ten were injured. The accident was caused by falling walls.

To protect Galveston, Texas, against a repetition of the recent disaster a dike around the city is recommended.

General John Alexander McClernand, one of the best-known Northern Generals of the Civil War, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., after a long illness due to a general breaking down of the system from old age.

John Markle, representing the greatest coal-mining firm in the world, and President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, debated the strike issue at Hazleton, Penn.

The insane partner of Hatch & Foote, Wall street brokers, Charles Benjamin Foote, died at his summer cottage at Oceanic, N. J. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Foote never knew of the failure of his firm, caused by his own wild speculations.

Foreign.

Paris Exposition concessionaires are enraged by the failure of their sideshows to pay, and will demand indemnities from France.

Germany's coal imports during August showed an increase of 199,243 tons over 1899, the exports showing an increase of 77,812 tons.

The price of cotton in India has risen, and many spinning mills have been closed.

The Socialist Congress at Paris decided to establish a permanent committee, whose headquarters will be in Brussels.

Many damaged Boer guns have been found by the British along the Crocodile River, and a large quantity of railroad stock has been taken.

The Turkish Minister to Spain has resigned because of the non-payment of his salary.

Paul Kruger has formally resigned the Presidency of the Transvaal Republic.

Travel to the United States from German ports has been unprecedentedly heavy recently.

Premier Marchard died at Quebec, after a long illness. He was born in St. John's seventy years ago. He became Premier of the Province of Quebec in 1896.

The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Lord Chamberlain of England in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, recently appointed Governor-General of the Australian commonwealth.

Legal proceedings against the accomplices of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, have been suspended, as all are outside the jurisdiction of the Italian courts.

A fire in the Hass Keui district, in Constantinople, Turkey, destroyed 150 residences, forty shops and a synagogue.

The German Colonial Society will experiment in cotton growing in West Africa.

A letter from the Transvaal printed in the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, warns Germans against emigrating thither.

Forty of the passengers and crew of the Egyptian mail steamer Charkieh, wrecked on the island of Andros, were drowned.

General Methuen routed a Boer convoy at Hart River and captured thousands of cattle and sheep.

The grand manoeuvres of the French army were held at Chartres, 97,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—parading before President Loubet.

Grasshoppers are spreading over the Captain Generalcy of Estremadura, Spain, destroying the crops.

A deficit of $2,100,000 is shown in the Netherlands budget for 1901.

Mr. Griscom, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, demanded of the Porte the release of an Armenian who is a naturalized American citizen.

An Imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Sheng as peace negotiators for China.

Dying With the Boots On.

When Colonel "Tom" Powers was killed by being thrown from an Atlantic City train while crossing the Delaware River Bridge the other day many persons marveled at the fact that the shoes had been torn from his feet. Strange as it may seem, this is nothing unusual. Most of those who were killed in the wreck at Hatfield were bereft of shoes, and in one corner of the improvised morgue was a large pile of unclaimed footwear that had been picked up about the wreck. In commenting upon this yesterday, an old railroad engineer said: "A man who is killed in a railroad accident seldom dies with his boots on. I don't know why this should be, but it is a fact. It is particularly true in the case of a man who is struck by an engine and killed. In nine cases out of ten, when the body is picked up, it will be found to be minus shoes. Even men wearing heavy top boots are not exempt from this strange rule. Why is it? I guess you'll have to ask somebody who is wiser than I am."—Philadelphia Record.

Obesity in Policemen.

"Have you ever noticed that nearly all policemen get fat?" asked a man who keeps his eyes open. "This would seem to disprove the theory that walking in the open air is a means of reducing superfluous weight. I have known new policemen to start on their beats weighing no more than 125 pounds. In six months they would tip the scales at 150, and in a year reach the 200 mark. It must be the slow sauntering in the open air that does it, for I have noticed that while policemen grow fat, the house sergeants, who are confined to the stations are invariably thin. Those who patrol the streets gain the maximum weight in about three years. The muscles then harden, and, despite their apparent burden of flesh, the men usually develop great activity. One of the best runners and jumpers I know is a policeman who weighs nearly 300 pounds."—Philadelphia Record.

Acknowledging the Corn.

The old gentleman was having his shoes polished in the cabin of a ferryboat. The boy was using a little more "elbow grease" than was warranted by the exigencies of the "shine," and a look of pain passed over his customer's face. Finally the old man leaned over and touched the bootblack on the shoulder.

"My boy," he said, in kindly tones, "I do not care so much about the appearance of my shoes as I do about my comfort. On this spot (he touched that part of his left shoe which covered the little toe) I have a corn. It is a nice corn, of lusty growth. Hit it hard; I like it, as it makes me feel good."

The bootblack "tumbled."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What Insane People Never Lose.

Mad people suffer the most extraordinary illusions. They often imagine they see things that are not, and hear sounds which never were produced.

But the sense of smell rarely, if ever, is deceived. Even the insane are not subject to delusions of the olfactory nerves. There are no ghost smells. To say the least of it, this is a curious phenomenon.—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

A man may coin words without being a counterfeiter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Ural Mountains furnish ninety-five per cent. of the world's supply of platinum.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in fifty-four billion.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

In South Australia a mine of natural rubber has been discovered.

Worms eradicated. Children made well and mothers happy. Frey's Vermifuge, 25c. Druggists and country stores.

Gold is mined in thirty-seven counties in California.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

The population of Tien-Tsin, China, is in round numbers 1,000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

In all India Madras is the only city where electricity is used as a power for street railroads.

Rhinoceros Bird.

The rhinoceros bird, like many other professed benefactors, has been ignominiously found out. Generations of naturalists have invested it with a wholly spurious reputation, the more imaginative declaring that it warned big game that an enemy was stalking them, the matter of fact that it freed them from parasites. Captain Hinde, of the British East African Protectorate, gives the rhinoceros birds, however, the very worst of characters. They worry camels and baggage ponies, and, now that the rinderpest has swept most of the cattle away and the insects with them, they have become unashamedly carniverous, tearing holes in the back and flanks of any domestic animal that is not carefully watched. A corresponding degeneracy has, of course, come over the New Zealand kea parrot, which, originally insectivorous, has taken only too kindly to raw mutton, a meal of which it can be seen enjoying any day at the Zoo. Thus civilization would seem to corrupt not only natives but the very birds of the air and the beasts of the field.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Moscow has the largest hospital in Europe, with 7000 beds. There are ninety-six physicians and 900 nurses, and about 15,000 patients are cared for annually.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Custom house fines were abolished in Mexico March 1, 1900.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Greece practically imports all the lumber she consumes.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, W